

Hawaiian Gazette Supplement, Wednesday, October 6th, 1880.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

American.

By the arrival of the *Zealandia* we receive files of papers containing much interesting information.

The most important news is the Ministerial crisis in France.

The Irish question is troubling England.

In the East affairs look somewhat serious and it is probable that the Turk may again trouble the peace of Europe.

It is probable that Russia and Austria may come to blows.

The Presidential campaign is in full swing.

The *Green Teller* is lost.

Man & his beasten St. Julien best time by half second. Mile in 2:10 1/2.

The war in South America declares in favor of Chili, whose troops are closing upon Lima.

A Chinese contingent has been raised for the defense of the city.

Guatemala, (Mass.) September 16.—The capture of the schooner *Victor*, just returned from the Newfoundland fisheries, report being received by a large number of natives, who used violence to prevent their fishing.

Washington, September 17.—The memorandum sent to the Spanish Minister at Washington by the Spanish Minister, proposing a reciprocal treaty by which Spain should render the duty on breadstuffs, provided that the United States would remove the duty on sugar and molasses, has been considered fully by the customs, officials of the Treasury Department and rejected.

London, September 18.—Hayes advises to the Earl of August, received by way of Lisbon, the following: On August 22 the national troops entered the Provincial Chambers, ejected the members of the Chambers of the Deputies at the point of the bayonet, posted double sentinels at the doors and closed the doors. Another day the national government. Great crowds collected in the streets, but there was no disturbance. Senators and Deputies adjourned to the municipal hall and issued a manifesto to the people, which failed to elicit any sign of popular approval. The city remains quiet. The weather is fine and there is an excellent prospect for the wheat harvest.

Guatemala, (Ct.) September 19.—The trouble at the Cornhill Coal Mine will not be put down as we hoped. This morning the Sheriff of Perry county caused a company of militia to the scene, and later on the militia were ordered to disperse.

London, September 20.—Sir William Harcourt is determined to stop the imprisonment of children, and promises fresh legislation.

Troubles are rising in the Lancashire cotton districts. The operatives have refused to advance wages. 50,000 operatives have given notice of a strike. The masters, who are closely associated, yesterday decided to refuse arbitration and to resist. They also resolved to put all works on half-time to prevent the operatives from organizing strikers. It is thought the masters ought to consent to arbitration, but that in case of a fight they will win.

Charles S. Read, the noted agriculturist, declared yesterday that England could never compete with America in wheat, but that America could not grow barley nor rear pigs as well as England. The farmers' prospects are improving, but a reorganization of the land system is needed in England as well as in Ireland to bring agriculture to the same perfection as other industries.

London, September 20.—The Standard says: "With reference to the American fishery dispute reported from New York, and the alleged violence shown by New Foundland fishermen toward the American vessel *the Mary*, which was seized, we may state that Her Majesty's ships *Dreadnaught* and *Flamingo* have been ordered to the fisheries ground."

Manchester, September 20.—An offer of arbitration made by the Strike Committee of Operatives has been refused.

Paris, September 20.—The crisis in the Cabinet has resulted in the formation of the following Ministry: Jules Ferry, Premier *ad interim* and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dupre, Minister of Marine; and Carnot, Minister of Public Works. The other Ministers remain unchanged. The new Ministry's term is only destined to await the meeting of the Chambers. De Freycinet falls because in his Montauban speech he declared the Government would pursue its policy without flinching, which was a reply to Gambetta's speech in which he declared that the Government would flinch. Gambetta's leading strings. Gambetta returned to Paris Friday evening. He and Constans had a long interview immediately after. The general opinion is that Constans will resign. Gambetta's advice, and that De Freycinet's Montauban speech was the beginning of the conflict between him and Gambetta, which had no chance of compromise, but must result in De Freycinet's resignation or Constans's resignation. The latter's friends express the belief that De Freycinet wishes to be elected a life Senator; then resign to the leadership of the anti-Gambetta Republicans. De Freycinet's office publishes a letter from President Grevy stating that De Freycinet, in which the writer says: "I regret that you persisted in your determination to resign, and shall not forget the services you have rendered the Government. You will always retain my warm esteem."

At the Cabinet Council held on Saturday last to consider the resignation of Constans, Cazot and Ferry, Premier De Freycinet said: "If the only difficulty was the embarrassment which the suspension of the decrees of the Council would cause the latter had already issued instructions to the Prefects which would now have to be countermanded—that could be smoothed over by Constans submitting to the Cabinet the list of religious establishments that he proposed to close, without awaiting the decision of the Tribunal, and the Cabinet could discuss and decide on each proposal. As some of the congregations, such as Passionists, for instance, are not recognized by the Vatican, the decrees might be enforced against them without difficulty. Constans accepted this proposal and the resignations were withdrawn. An hour later De Freycinet learned of a note emanating from the Ministry of the Interior, which had been sent through Gambetta, stating that De Freycinet had capitulated, leaving Constans free to decide on the opportune enforcement of the decrees. De Freycinet decided that a denial should be published in the *Journal Officiel*. Constans and his friends, however, were not satisfied with this. President Grevy then informed De Freycinet that his (the President's) resignation would be the best way of solving the crisis. This difference with Constans was the ostensible reason of De Freycinet's resignation. The real reason, evidently, was that Constans had no choice between submission and resignation.

The circular letter of Minister Constans to the Superiors of unauthorized religious confraternities, requiring them to subject themselves to the March decrees, was yesterday despatched to the Superiors.

Paris, September 21.—Berthelmy H. Blarrie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed the following circular to the Diplomatic agents abroad: "My first duty is to request you to assure the governments to which you are accredited, that the new Cabinet will make no change in the foreign policy of its predecessor. France has never attached greater value than now to the maintenance of peace, so fruitful of advantage for her prosperity and honor. This system, inaugurated by the wisdom of President Thiers, has been followed with constancy for the past ten years, and has borne excellent fruit. We shall remain faithful to so happy a tradition, and do everything to develop and further the good relations which France maintains with other Governments. As for myself, I shall apply all my strength to this object, and for assistance in this patriotic task I rely upon the most devoted co-operation of all representatives of our diplomacy."

Paris, September 21.—The *Republique Francaise* says: The programme of the new Cabinet consists, firstly, in the execution of the religious decrees for the suppression of non-authorized orders, compulsory and gratuitous secular primary education, and serious reforms in the Magistracy, the necessity for which is again demonstrated by proclerical demonstrations at Poitiers and Angiers. The foreign policy of the Ministry is an honorable peace, such as befits one of the leading powers of the world.

GETTING, September 24.—Admiral Seymour has returned to Gravelles with a special delegate attached by Montenegro to the commander of the international squadron.

Gravelles, September 24th.—Admiral Seymour will have to-day definitely instructed the Prince of Montenegro, who will order an advance on Delugo. All the foreign Consuls have withdrawn from Scutari.

Paris, September 24th.—*La Liberte* says: "We have reason to believe that a respite of ten days will be granted the associations, in which to apply for a State license; and if authorization is not asked for within that time, the decrees will be enforced."

It is stated that the new Cabinet will confirm the instructions issued to the commander of the French squadron at Bagua.

Session Laws of 1880.

AN ACT

To provide for the registration of Co-partnership Firms.

Be it enacted by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled.

Section 1. Whenever any two or more persons shall carry on business in this Kingdom in Co-partnership, it shall be incumbent for such persons to file in the office of the Minister of the Interior a statement of

1. The names and residences of each of the members of such Co-partnership.

2. The nature of the business of such Co-partnership.

3. The firm name of the Co-partnership—and

4. The place or places of business of the Co-partnership.

Section 2. All persons who at the time of the commencement of this Act, shall be carrying on business in Co-partnership, shall within two months of the time of the commencement of this Act, cause such statement as aforesaid to be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior.

Section 3. Whenever any change shall take place in the constitution of any such firm by the death or withdrawal of any member thereof, or by the addition of any member thereto, or by the dissolution thereof, a statement of such change or dissolution shall also be filed in the said office of the Minister of the Interior, within one month from such change, death or dissolution as the case may be.

Section 4. All such statements as are required to be made by the preceding Sections shall also be published by the members of each copartnership at least twice in the Hawaiian and English languages, in two newspapers in Honolulu.

Section 5. The Minister of the Interior shall cause a book to be kept in his office, in which shall be recorded the several particulars hereinbefore required to be filed in his office; and which book shall be open for public inspection on payment of a fee of twenty-five cents for each inspection.

Section 6. There shall be paid to the Minister of the Interior a fee of fifty cents for each name so recorded as aforesaid.

Section 7. The members of every copartnership who shall neglect or fail to comply with the provisions of this law, shall severally and individually be liable for all the debts and liabilities of the such copartnership and may be severally sued therefor, without the necessity of joining the other members of the copartnership in any action or suit, and shall also severally be liable upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five dollars for each and every day while such default shall continue; which penalties may be recovered in any Police or District Court.

Section 8. Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed or construed to apply to corporations or incorporated companies.

Section 9. All fees received by virtue of this Act shall be accounted for, as part of the revenue of the Hawaiian Government.

Section 10. This Act shall come into operation and become law on the first day of September next.

Approved this 9th day of August, A. D. 1880.

KALAKAUA R.

AN ACT

Relating to Corporations and Incorporated Companies organized under the laws of Foreign Countries and carrying on business in this Kingdom.

Be it enacted by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled.

Section 1. Every Corporation or Incorporated Company, formed or organized under the laws of any Foreign State, which may be desirous of carrying on business in this Kingdom and to take hold and convey real estate therein, shall file in the office of the Minister of the Interior

1. A certified copy of the Charter or Act of Incorporation of such Corporation or Company.

2. The names of the officers thereof.

3. The name of some person upon whom legal notices and process from the Courts of this Kingdom may be served.

4. An annual statement of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation or Company in this Kingdom on the first day of July in each year.

5. A certified copy of the by-laws of such Corporation or Company.

Section 2. Every such corporation or incorporated company, on complying with the terms of this law, shall have the same powers and privileges and be subjected to the same disabilities as are by law conferred on corporations constituted under the laws of this Kingdom, and shall for the purposes for which they shall be constituted, have full power to hold take and convey by way of sale, mortgage or otherwise, real personal and mixed estate in this Kingdom.

Provided always that the purposes for which such corporations or companies shall be constituted shall not be repugnant to, or in conflict with any law of this Kingdom.

Section 3. Any such Foreign Corporation or Incorporated Company now carrying on business in this Kingdom, shall if desirous of availing itself of the provisions of this Act, file the aforesaid particulars with the Minister of the Interior, within four months from the coming into operation of this Act.

Section 4. There shall be paid to the Minister of the Interior for and on behalf of the Hawaiian Government, by every corporation or incorporated company, availing itself of the provisions of this Act, the sum of fifty dollars.

Section 5. This Act shall not be deemed or construed to affect or be in variance with the provisions of an Act approved on the thirtieth day of July, A.D. 1870, entitled "An Act to facilitate the service of process on Foreign Corporations."

Provided however, that any Foreign Corporation subject to the provisions of the said last mentioned Act which has failed to file the designation required by such Act, may do so within the period of four months from the time of the commencement of this Act, on payment to the Minister of the Interior for and on behalf of the Hawaiian Government, of the sum of ten dollars and thereupon such Foreign Corporation shall be

deemed to all intents and purposes, to have fully complied with the provisions of the said Act.

Section 6. This Act shall take effect and become law on the first day of September next.

Approved this 9th day of August, A. D. 1880.

KALAKAUA R.

AN ACT

To amend Sections 331, 333, 337, 338 and 339 of the Civil Code of the Fire Department of Honolulu.

Be it enacted by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled.

Section 1. That Section 331 is hereby amended so that the Section as amended shall read as follows:

"Section 331. There shall be a Fire Department for the City of Honolulu, which shall consist of a Chief Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, one Fire Marshal and as many Firemen as may be approved by the Representatives of the Department chosen according to its laws."

Section 2. That Section 333 of the said Code be and the same is hereby amended by striking out on the first line the words "four fire wardens" and inserting in the place thereof the words "Fire Marshal," so that the Section as amended shall read as follows:

"Section 333. The Fire Marshal shall be elected annually by the Representatives of the Department."

Section 3. That Section 337 of the said Code be and the same is hereby amended shall read as follows:

"Section 337. The Fire Marshal shall divide the City of Honolulu into four districts, and report their boundaries to the Chief Engineer for the purpose of making the visitations provided for in the next Section; and he shall keep a record of the names of the occupants of the houses or other buildings when he shall observe any violations of the provisions of this law."

Section 4. That Section 338 of the said Code be and the same is hereby amended by striking out in the first line the words "Fire Marshal" so that the Section as amended shall read as follows:

"Section 338. It shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal twice in every year, and as much oftener as he may deem proper, to examine the dwelling houses and other buildings in the respective districts for the purpose of ascertaining any violations of this law; and also to examine the fire places, hearths, chimneys, stoves and stove-pipes in the respective districts, and upon finding any of them defective, he shall direct the owner by written notice, to alter, remove or amend the same; and in case of neglect so to do, the party offending on conviction, shall forfeit and pay twenty-five dollars for the benefit of the Fire Department, and for every day of the times allotted for such alteration, removal or amendment, the party so offending shall forfeit and pay the further sum of ten dollars, and the Fire Marshal may make such alteration, removal or amendment at the expense of said owner or occupants."

Section 5. That Section 339 of the said Code be and the same is hereby amended, so that the Section as amended shall read as follows:

"Section 339. It shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal to prosecute all persons guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this law, before the Police Court of Honolulu, and he shall pay over all fines collected to the Treasurer of the Fire Department, deducting 20 per cent. of such fines for his services."

Section 6. This Act shall become a law from and after the date of its passage, and all laws and parts of laws in contravention herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved the 14th day of August, A. D. 1880.

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